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C. SHIOZAWA, Proprietor.

Editorial and Printing Office—1034 Smith St., above King. Phone Main 40.

STRAUS PLEDGES HELPING HAND

(Continued from Page One.)

deal of work. Plans for the reclaiming of much of this swamp land have been submitted by the president of the Board of Health, the estimated cost to be several millions. There is a question if this community is able to do that work. Now it seems perfectly proper for the United States to do the work of filling in the swamps and doing away with a possible pest-breeder here to save the United States, the same as has been done so well in Panama.

"The second question for the United States to consider is our position here in an educational way. The population here is small, from an American standpoint, and it is really astonishing what is being accomplished. Boiled down to these people who are really doing things, the Americans, German, English, and to a certain extent the Portuguese, there are actually only about ten thousand. The rest of the population is made up of sixty thousand Japanese, brought here as plantation laborers; twenty thousand Chinese, also laborers and small storekeepers; Porto Ricans, the dregs of that island, laborers, those who are not in the jails, and these latter are a considerable proportion; Koreans, laborers, and about seventeen thousand Portuguese, who, while they have made remarkable progress and advancement, were brought here as laborers for the plantations. The Portuguese are making a splendid showing as American citizens, the younger generations, brought here as children or who have been born here. And then consider that of the rest there are thirty-seven thousand Hawaiians but two generations away from savagery. It is only in the last twenty years, that the Hawaiians have exercised any constitutional privileges here, being before that time bound down by their monarchical system. I want to say in passing that I have no fear of the future with the Hawaiian voters in the majority. I have been myself in five legislatures and have seen the advancement, and I can say that in the work of the past legislature and the one which preceded it, the legislation was on a fair parallel with that of the legislatures of any of the states of the Union. Locally we are able to work out our own local problems. We have no wish to trouble you with our local troubles and we want no tinkering with our local legislation. We have more to fear from the tinkering with our Organic Act at Washington than we have with the works of the Act as it stands.

"But the United States can assist us legitimately. You see how the ten thousand of us who are doing things are working. On our backs has fallen the responsibility of educating five thousand Japanese and five thousand Chinese voters of the future. We are facing the problem of whether we are to have an ignorant electorate or an educated electorate in the future and we are educating this crushing burden of aliens, who are free to go back to their own country or to pass on to the mainland if they wish after we have educated them. And we cannot stop them, we can only educate them and make them intelligent voters if they do remain here. We would not be able to maintain American institutions here as Washington requires of us and as we require for ourselves unless we educate these future voters. Is it not legitimate that the United States should assist us in educating these children of aliens who will unquestionably have control of the local legislation if they keep on coming? The United States has spent large amounts in educational institutions in the Philippines. Are the Filipinos to be treated better than we in Hawaii? These Filipinos whom the United States will not admit as citizens? Such assistance would be not primarily for Hawaii but for the whole of the United States and it is legitimate for the United States to help the education of the children here, half of whom are aliens.

"In discussing the other questions of the Islands we cannot discuss sugar and small farmers and labor and immigration and land to treat each separately. All are interwoven into one whole and must be considered as a whole. And in touching on these I wish to speak of the Hawaiian corporations. Corporations are looked upon on the mainland as menaces to the country and legislation to curb and punish them has been enacted of late years. Here the corporations are the expression of the business method of the community, the best organized business community not only of the United States but of the world. I was looking over the records of the Territory recently and I saw that there are seven hundred corporations registered here. All forms of business, from a peanut stand to sugar plantations are cooperative. The largest sugar plantations are owned by from six hundred to eight hundred shareholders. You can scarcely find a business man or woman, and even the children, who have not put money in to stocks of properties under business like management, fair control and honest methods. Corporation methods here are in studied difference from the agrandizing methods of wealth getting and the viciousness attendant upon the great corporations in the United States.

"This leads to the question of sugar. Sugar is our existence. Ninety-eight per cent of our trade is sugar. Without sugar here there would be no civilization. Other industries are springing up. We have in Honolulu the largest pineapple cannery in the world, but altogether these are not a scratch on sugar. Our planters are progressive and liberal. Those who are opposed to them never deny their broadmindedness and liberality, and although there are some who differ with the large holders of land, the working out of this question can be done without interference from Washington. In this problem we want no interference from Washington.

"Annexation to the United States was accomplished for two reasons. We wanted peace and we wanted commercial stability. Peace is now here. Forcible rifles and cartridges formed a

necessary part of the household furniture of every home. Now the country is as peaceable as Florida or New York; more peaceable, in fact. There is no local trouble. No one fears any trouble of any kind. I have heard people talking about the Japanese trouble. The papers from the mainland tell us of rice that has been stored here for military purposes and of regiments of Japanese hiding in the cane fields and drilling. Personally I believe nothing of the kind. I have traveled all over the country and I have never seen anything in the least approaching anything of the kind. What we want here are more Japanese. Any attempts to bar out these immigrants will not solve any of our problems. We need labor in the sugar industry and in our other industries. Labor and capital is needed to develop the islands. We have the capital, labor we must get somewhere. China is barred to us. Europe is open, but the bringing of immigrants from there, if it is allowed, is accompanied with tremendous expense. There is no other place where we can get labor in sufficient quantities but Japan.

"But we must develop along other lines than sugar. We must hold to sugar while we must. Without the sugar industry there would not be enough boats in the whole of the transport service to carry away the poor devils who would have to be assisted out of the country. But it stands all in hand to work for the developing of something else, so that if the sugar industry should fail from any cause there would be something to fall back upon.

"To introduce small industries to take the place of sugar we must have a foreign market. The local demand is so small for agricultural products that if a farmer brought ten cartloads of cabbage into the city he would glut the market. And the market is comparatively limited along the Pacific Coast. Fresh fruit is our best chance. The trade has developed wonderfully along the Atlantic Coast because the growers there have quick and sure transportation. Here, through the restriction of the shipping laws, we are limited to two or three steamships a month. Now, bananas refuse to ripen according to steamer schedule, the consequence being that they ripen on the trees, and when the time comes for shipping much of them are too rotten to even feed to the pigs. The shippers find themselves face to face with the laws of Congress. This is one of our grievances. It is just to call this state of affairs a grievance. It is one of the things upon which we may justly appeal to Congress for relief. Something must be done. What, we will leave to you.

"The development of the tourist business here is another of the things I wish to touch upon. We have every possibility, every willingness to do all we can, but the tourists must have steamship accommodations. Last year half of the steamships flying the American flag were withdrawn from this run, three by the suspension of the Oceanic Company and one by shipwreck. We have direct statistics to show that many tourists have been prevented from coming here through the lack of steamships. At any of the steamship offices the vessels have from thirty to one hundred passengers booked more than they can take. Time and time again the Pacific Mail boats have been able to take but ten or twelve passengers from here when from fifty to one hundred wanted to go. It is not a fair deal to put us in the position of people who can take a train when steamships are not available. If I could take a railroad train from here to San Francisco I would not be here talking to you about the difficulties of steamship travel. But in this matter we are not getting the square deal that the present administration calls for. We do not ask to be treated better than the rest of the people of the United States but we do ask to be treated as well.

"One question more, that of the agricultural lands. Apparently representations have been made to Washington to secure some amendments of our land laws. Some of us believe that Washington should assume control of the public lands of the Territory and administer them under the Federal homestead laws. Some believe that Washington should not. I am one of those who believes that Washington should not. I do not have to mention the tremendous frauds that have been perpetrated under these laws, whereby unscrupulous speculators and corporations secured control of thousands of acres of the public lands which should have been reserved for the public. Evidence that these laws were either loosely drawn or poorly administered. I believe that the present land law, slightly amended, is better adapted to our local conditions than any other that we can get. With all due respect to Governor Carter and to our Land Commissioner, whom I believe to be as thoroughly upright and honest as any official in any country of the world, I think that there has been one fault in the handling of our lands. I think that in construing the land law the official and the Executive have been too strict in observing the letter of the law rather than the spirit of it. If it is administered with the object of getting the people on the land it will accomplish all that we may desire. If a somewhat more liberal spirit is shown in the future than there has been in the past it will do what is wanted of it and the settlers will not be frightened off by the red tape. Take that clause of the law calling for the residence of the settler on his holding. That can be treated in a more lenient manner. I know that this opens the way for possible fraud, but I believe that it will work out for the good of the country in the long run. I believe more discretion should be exercised in this matter of residence qualification and more discretion can be exercised than has been shown. And in this way I believe that more small agriculturalists will be put on our lands than if we were to submit the whole matter to Congress for an amending of the law."

Mr. Thurston was loudly applauded as he sat down, his address, making a decided impression.

J. A. McCANDLESS ON STEAMSHIPS.

Mr. McCandless was then called upon, his address dealing altogether with the one pressing need of Hawaii, the steamship service. He said:

"Hawaii has less regular, more inadequate steamship connection with the ports of the mainland of the United States today than before annexation. Much has been hoped for, much promised but the fact remains that no remedy has yet been applied to offset the disadvantages accruing from the application of our Coastwise Shipping law to Hawaiian ports, 2100 miles from the mainland.

"We believe in the building up of our merchant marine, we favor a subsidy for American steamship lines, we are loyal citizens of the United States in Hawaii but we also ask that our local interests be accorded fair treatment.

"Hawaii has more to offer the traveler in the way of climatic and scenic attractions than any other part of Uncle Sam's vast domain, and her hotel accommodations are of the best.

"For several years past a systematic effort has been made to place this information within the reach of other less favored people. The efforts of the Hawaii Promotion Committee to this end have proved and are proving successful. A wide interest has been created in Hawaii and a general desire to make a trip to the Paradise of the Pacific fostered. Conditions are ripe for travel this way but the steamship situation still remains unsatisfactory.

"The larger steamers flying the American flag, sailing out of San Francisco today, maintain a through service to China and Japan and quite naturally prefer the long haul, offering accommodation to Honolulu passengers only if there are not enough through passengers to occupy all of the steerage.

"The service of the steamers Sierra, Sonoma and Ventura, which for several years sailed out of San Francisco regularly, has been discontinued; the Alameda, the smallest and oldest boat in the line, being the only one of the Oceanic company's steamers to maintain its schedule.

"To give some idea of present conditions, let me refer to the steamship service, say, since May 1st, 1907.

"The steamships sailing from Honolulu for San Francisco during the month of May, June and July were as follows:

- May 1—Alameda.
- " 7—Mongolia.
- " 11—Nippon Maru, Japanese.
- " 22—Alameda.
- " 25—Doric, British.
- June 1—Coptic.
- " 8—Hongkong Maru, Japanese.
- " 12—Alameda.
- " 22—Korea.
- July 1—America Maru, Japanese.
- " 3—Alameda.
- " 8—Siberia.
- " 16—China.
- " 23—Mongolia.
- " 24—Alameda.
- " 30—Nippon Maru, Japanese.

"During this period the scheduled arrivals from San Francisco were as follows:

- May 2—America Maru, Japanese.
- " 11—Nevadan.
- " 16—Siberia.
- " 17—Alameda.
- " 22—China.
- " 30—Mongolia.
- June 6—Nippon Maru, Japanese.
- " 7—Alameda.
- " 8—Nevadan.
- " 17—Doric, British.
- " 24—Coptic, British.
- " 28—Alameda.
- July 4—Hongkong Maru, Japanese.
- " 6—Nevadan.
- " 10—Hilsonian.
- " 15—Korea.
- " 19—Alameda.
- " 31—America Maru, Japanese.
- " 24—Siberia.

"The sailings advertised for the month of August are as follows:

- August 3—Asia, British.
- " 14—Alameda.
- " 17—Persia, British.
- " 24—Hilsonian.
- " 27—Hongkong Maru, Japanese.

"Thus it is seen that the three largest boats sailing out of Honolulu for San Francisco during August fly foreign flags and therefore can not take passengers unless, as a matter of urgency, a man is willing to deposit the fine of \$200, as in the case of our honored guest, Secretary Straus, whose duties, we understand, recall him to the mainland and who will have the privilege of paying out \$800 bonus in order to secure accommodations for himself and party by the Asia."

"One thousand dollars," corrected Mr. Straus.

"Well, a thousand-dollar clincher is even better than an eight hundred-dollar one," said Mr. McCandless, who continued:

"And it should be said that, though apparently unusually bad, the conditions prevailing this month may be expected to recur regularly under present arrangements every three months.

"The statement is made that travel to Hawaii does not warrant better accommodation or it would be forthcoming; that is not true, however. Less than a year ago a prominent official of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company remarked that he had strongly urged his company to build a large steamer to ply between San Francisco and Honolulu, a steamer the size of the Korea, only with somewhat smaller freight accommodation and larger passenger accommodation, and he felt assured that by judicious advertising the steamer could be filled each trip.

"The small and inconveniently arranged steamship Ohio, sailing out of San Pedro with 250 excursionists for Honolulu last year, leaving behind as many more who wished to come; the urgent demand today for another similar excursion from Southern California; the futile efforts of the people of Portland, Oregon, to secure a suitable steamer for an excursion to Hawaii, and the plans now being made for an excursion from the Sound next January or February, which the management has already stated will have to be limited to members of the business organizations of Seattle, Tacoma and Spokane, show that travel to Hawaii has reached a stage when it demands

August Mark-Down Sale

Now on in Full Blast

LINGERIE AND SILK WAISTS, PARASOLS.
LADIES' DRESS SKIRTS, GLOVES.
SILK AND SATEEN UNDERSKIRTS, WAIST PATTERNS.
FANCY NECKWEAR, RIBBONS.
Prices have never been equaled in this city.

A. BLOM, MODEL BLOCK, FORT STREET

Japanese Bazaar

FORT, BELOW THE CONVENT

Large assortment of new goods just opened. Something new and elegant. Your inspection is invited.

Japanese Bazaar

better accommodation than is now afforded.

"During the past few months scores of people have been discouraged from coming to Honolulu by the uncertainty of securing return accommodation within any fixed or reasonable time, and as a direct consequence, the hotel and general business interests of our Islands have suffered.

"Let me cite a specific case. Within the last month cablegrams were received by the Moana hotel management from different parties in China making reservation for fully thirty per cent of the accommodation offered by that hotel. Then came other cablegrams stating that inasmuch as the Pacific Mail Steamship Company could not promise accommodations from Honolulu to San Francisco in the near future, the stop at Honolulu would have to be abandoned. Go to the steamship offices and look at the bookings. It has often been found necessary to book for several steamers months ahead in order to get away from the Islands at or near the time desired. The same conditions apply to the monthly service between Vancouver and Honolulu. Many of our people having friends or relations in Canada and wishing to go that way have been compelled to abandon the trip.

"We are glad to learn that there is likelihood of the early establishment of direct steamship connection between Honolulu and Seattle and with the building of the Harriman line into San Diego, which will be an accomplished fact within the next two years, we may hope for steamship connection with that growing port. These enterprises will be helpful in developing Hawaii's vast and varied agricultural resources, which are bound to make our islands the most prosperous tropical country in the world. Our future agriculturally and commercially is indeed a bright one, but it is not of the future we think so much as the present and the urgent demand today for better steamship accommodation.

"Until the present unbearable discrimination against travel to and from our Islands is changed, not temporarily but permanently, the government of the United States should suspend the Coastwise Shipping law as far as it refers to passenger traffic and thus raise the present boycott against the Territory of Hawaii.

SECRETARY STRAUS REPLIES.

In his reply the Secretary gave much encouragement to all who heard him, his address being the following:

"I think that this meeting should have been called for me to hear addresses rather than to make one. All that I can say to you, gentlemen, are simply platitudes. I have been very much interested in the graphic and careful remarks of Mr. Thurston and of Mr. McCandless and much instructed. I wish also to tell you that, while I occupy the position of a member of the cabinet, I am not, to quote Speaker Cannon, the whole shooting match."

I preside over the Department of Commerce and Labor, which has very extensive jurisdiction, and I am very careful to keep within the limits of that executive department and find that I have my hands full even then.

"I have been very agreeably surprised at what I have found here. I knew very little of the Hawaiian Islands and I found that I had learned very little by reading about them and from hearsay. I do not wish to compliment you in idle phrase, but I must say that I have been gratified at meeting such energetic, capable, wide-awake men as you have here in all grades and occupations. I am gratified to find Americans so well represented in these islands. We have always maintained that the American crucible was the most effective of that of all nations, the most effective ever held out to all comers. We are a very modern nation and even dating back to the time of the landing of the Pilgrim Fathers we are very young, but from all parts of Europe and to a limited extent from all parts of the world enterprising immigrants have been coming to us and our American ideals have strengthened and grown from year to year.

"In speaking to a number of the gentlemen here one fear seems to be that American ideals might disappear from the islands unless more Americans could be induced to come here than seems to be the drawing capacity of the islands. I am therefore gratified to hear from Mr. Thurston that there is no danger on this score. I am pleased because I believe that he is

very conversant with the situation and I have knowledge to enable him to grasp the facts of the matter.

"I have knowledge and experience of the fact touched on so emphatically by both Mr. Thurston and Mr. McCandless that one of the greatest shortcomings in the way of the progress of the islands is that there is not sufficient communication between the islands and the mainland. This you must have and you ought to have, and, speaking individually and officially, I promise you that I shall do everything within my power to assist you in getting the shipping facilities that you need. I believe that if you had these that all the other complaints that you have been justified in making will remedy themselves.

"I have seen much of the world. I am familiar with those places which are the favored lands for tourists and my eight days' stay here has convinced me that there is no land on the face of the earth, considering climate and population, and considering beauty and attractiveness of scenery and charms of hospitality, which offers so much to the tourist either in health or pleasure as this Eden of the Pacific. I had no idea of it. As an illustration, I received letters in the mail from friends and relatives sympathizing with me and with Mrs. Straus that we were compelled to bear the terrible heat of Honolulu. Of course, we laughed, for our only regret was that circumstances would not permit us to pass the whole of the summer here.

"I wish in this public way to express our very appreciative thanks for the great kindness and charming hospitality we have enjoyed here. It has really been most touching. I knew that there were many attractive people here, but I was not prepared to find so many representatives of the best American as it has been my pleasure to find here. I believe I am not overstating the facts when I say that there are more university-educated men here, a larger percentage among the whites, than can be found in any similar community on the face of the earth. I think this accounts for the welfare and prosperity to which Mr. Thurston has referred.

"I regard these islands as of the highest importance, not only to the inhabitants of them but also to us. I am wonderfully impressed with the breadth and toleration of spirit that pervades here. Here nations meet as brothers in the closest amity and friendship. I see no street brawls, I see no drunkenness. I am sorry to hear that you have drunkenness here, but I have seen no quarrels. And you are as free to quarrel as any, but you do not seem to indulge in this privilege. You are teaching not only us but all nations a lesson in toleration. You are teaching us how Orientals and other nations can come and live together in harmony, without in any way jarring each other's sensibility. This is indeed a most valuable lesson.

"To take a larger view of things, because here with the blue ocean all around you can take a larger view than we can with our skyscrapers shutting us in, you can see that the world has passed through its several periods in modern times. With the Reformation, the Zeitgeist or national spirit was religious or ecclesiastical and conflict between the nations were on ecclesiastical questions, culminating in the Thirty Years' war, its wounds being bound up in 1648 by the treaty of Westphalia. Then another spirit, that of conquest, came, a dominating spirit with efforts to crush other nations for the building up of the one, culminating in the ferocious fury of the Napoleonic period. With the struggle for independence of America a new spirit was ushered in—do not start—that of commerce. The principle that brought about the War of Independence, the principle underlying it, was commerce, a question of taxation. The final stages that brought it on was the tax on tea and lastly the sugar act. I need not tell you that sugar has played an important part in the history of nations and in the conquest of nations, sweet as it is it has caused much bitterness.

"So we are in the commercial age and I think it is a fortunate age. Commerce is a peace preserver and based on friendship, mutuality and fair dealings and its basic rock is equity and justice. It gives as much as it receives. We trade with friends, not enemies, and you here, upon these beautiful little islands, are our outpost

(Continued on Page Four.)